

to be educated into an ideal of political life. But the impulses which urged the masses to demand the privilege of voting do not effectively incite them to exercise it. Interest may be stimulated by selfishness; but so far the emulative spirit evoked by the antagonism of political parties has been the most effective agency for bringing voters to the polls. Of recent years a new impulse has come into the drama—that of a provident desire for human benefit. As yet it has secured but a subordinate part; but the future of civic development depends upon its success in winning a place in the foreground.

In these scenes of transformation what have been the forces which have driven a dominant impulse into retirement and brought another to the front in its place? Are we to attribute these changes to the pressure of circumstances? Has monarchy been subverted, for instance, by experience of the injustice of kings, or of the failure of heredity to transmit kindly qualities? This we may hardly affirm, seeing that in many parts of the world monarchy still commands the whole-hearted allegiance of intelligent men. Circumstances, beyond a doubt, contribute to change; such are the increasing density of population, the accumulation of wealth and of knowledge, the extension of commerce, of manufacture and of travel. But their bearings must be appreciated to become effective, and, for this, certain peculiarities

ties of disposition are needed. which  
are not  
inherent in all men. Reform is  
impossible unless  
there is a disposition towards change  
: freedom  
is withered if the glow of reverence  
remains un-  
dimmed: democracy cannot survive  
^unless  
fostered by ingrained notions of  
deference to the  
majority : popular aspirations are  
nerveless unless  
a growing self-consciousness supports  
them. When  
these qualities are possessed by a  
people, and